

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1838.

No. 52 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANIEL BRADFORD.  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office 3 doors from the Post-Office,  
on Short street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2.50  
If not paid before the end of 6 mos. 3.00  
If not paid before the end of 3 mos. 3.50  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-  
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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
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fice.  
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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
The affection of a mother for her babe is pass-  
ing strong and beautiful—it survives the last  
throbs of love for the father; nay, it flourishes  
best in the wreck of all other affections of the  
heart, like the ivy on the wall of the desolated  
tower—where nature is green. In one of my  
rambles, I heard a plaint that, missing on it  
afterwards, resolved itself into the following  
stanza which I shall call  
THE LAY OF THE DESERTED ONE.  
He spurn'd my prayer—on Edith's shoulder—  
He who robb'd my heart of gladness—  
Then left me a prey to sadness  
And misery.

I ask of him—tho' slight the boon—  
A shelter from the world's ill—  
I'd risk a stone on the cold moon  
For charity!  
My babe look'd in his face—and smil'd;  
It touch'd my heart whose pulse beat wild—  
I saw the Father in the Child,  
In that dear smile.

As when he smil'd in the old time—  
Ere the live-long day Sin and Crime  
Rang in my ear, familiar chime—  
A long, long while  
Ago, it seems; I lov'd him then,  
And fondly deem'd him first of men;  
Now with the Tiger in his den,  
I'd rather live,

And nurse his cub, and stare on prey  
That Hunger loathes, than but to stay  
Beneath a roof where he could say—  
"Tis mine to give!"  
A curse hath crept upon my heart  
Since Innocence and me, to part—  
How like a guilty thing, I start!  
He told Lov's joy.

He hath a bride; and now he swears  
To cherish her. The curse that wends  
Into my heart would end my cares,  
But for my Day!  
My innocent and merry Thing!  
The Lark may croon on the wing—  
The mocking-bird may blithely sing—  
Thy tiny voice  
Is sweeter far. A kiss, a kiss,  
And another added to this,  
Are now, my child, my only bliss—  
But I reject!  
D'ORVAL.  
Lexington, Dec. 23, 1838.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.  
LETTER FROM NICHOLAS BIDDLE, ESQ.  
TO THE HON. J. Q. ADAMS.  
To Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1838.  
MY DEAR SIR—The general resump-  
tion of specie payments presents a fit  
occasion to elude our correspondence  
with an explanation of the course of the  
Bank of the United States in regard to  
that subject. This shall be done briefly  
and finally.

On the 10th of May, 1837, the Banks  
of New York suspended specie payments,  
and their example was immediately and  
necessarily followed by the other Banks  
in the U. States. The country was thus  
placed in a situation of extreme diffi-  
culty, from which it could be extricated only  
by instant and vigorous measures for its  
protection. The dangers were—the total  
prostration of its credit and character  
abroad—the depreciation in prices of  
all its public securities and its staple  
productions—and, last and worst, that  
the defensive remedy of suspension  
might be protracted until it became it-  
self a disease. It was manifest too that  
the calamity had outgrown the capacity  
of mere politicians—that the country  
must take care of itself and rely only  
upon itself—and as, in times of peril,  
the voice of the humblest citizen may  
sometimes be heard above the tumult,  
my own personal position seemed to justify  
the assumption of instant and deep  
responsibility. Accordingly, at the very  
moment when this national misfortune oc-  
curred, immediate measures were adopted  
to mitigate and to repair it. Of these  
in their order.

1. Aware that the first intelligence of  
the suspension would degrade the char-  
acter of the country, and subject us to

the reproach of bad faith and insolv-  
ency, I addressed to you a published letter,  
which went to Europe at the same time  
with the news of the suspension, in  
which I ventured to pledge myself for  
the life of my countrymen. In that  
letter, of the 13th of May, 1837, I said:  
"In the mean time two great duties de-  
volve on the Bank and the country. The  
first regards foreign nations—the sec-  
ond, our own. We owe a debt to for-  
eigners, by no means large for our re-  
sources, but disproportionate to our pre-  
sent means of payment. We must take  
care that this debt measure shall not  
seem to be an effort to avoid the payment  
of our honest debts to them. We have  
worn and eaten and drunk the produce  
of their industry—too much of all per-  
haps—but that is our fault—not theirs.  
We may take less hereafter—but the  
country is dishonored unless we dis-  
charge the debt to the uttermost far-  
thing."

For this purpose—the early and total  
discharge of our debt to the foreigners—  
the whole power of the U. States was  
devoted. In such a crisis it was evident  
that if resort was had to rigid curtail-  
ments, the ability to pay would be pro-  
portionally diminished; while the only  
true system was, to keep the country as  
much as case as consistent with its safety,  
so as to enable the debtors to collect  
their resources for the discharge of their  
debts. For the same purpose the Bank,  
though entirely out of its course of busi-  
ness, and in some degree of collision  
with its own exclusive interests, assum-  
ed an active agency in collecting the  
debts of the Bank of England—gave ev-  
ery facility for the recovery of all debts  
and stimulated our countrymen to this  
duty by earnest and constant appeals to  
their honor and true interest. With what  
a generous emulation that appeal was  
answered you well know—for it touched  
a chord which lies deep in all American  
hearts.

If the universal distress which perva-  
ded the community could not be witness-  
ed without a painful sympathy—the mel-  
ancholy was redeemed by the high and  
manly spirit which it roused throughout  
the country. For never, on its most glo-  
rious fields of battle, was there displayed  
a more lofty sentiment of honor and  
courage than was then exhibited. The  
honest payment of debt—the honest  
duty of private life—was elevated by its  
universality into a sentiment of national  
honor—as the whole country in un-  
pressed forward to its performance, as  
to some sacred and patriotic obligation.  
Whatever could be paid, was paid in-  
stantly and cheerfully; what it was im-  
possible to pay at once, was secured with  
a simple interest for the delay, with an  
utter abandonment of mere selfishness,  
and a disregard of any pecuniary sacri-  
fice necessary to fulfil their engagements.  
Accordingly, the manner in which the U.  
States have settled their immense com-  
mercial debt to Europe is a lasting monu-  
ment to their integrity. No country  
could have better performed its duty—  
Even in the calmest moments of pros-  
perity such a settlement could scarcely  
be imagined as was accomplished amidst  
the general wreck and confusion of all  
its great interests, with which the coun-  
try was afflicted. The consequence is  
that the general credit of the country  
never stood higher than at this moment—  
For it has now earned a distinction en-  
tirely exclusive and characteristic—that  
while the Government of the U. States  
is the only Government on earth that  
has ever paid in the last cent its national  
debt, the people of the U. States have  
discharged their private engagements  
with an unexampled fidelity—a civil  
glory this, worth a thousand victories.

In the midst of these troubles the char-  
acter of our institutions was threatened  
by a combination of politicians in Penn-  
sylvania, who endeavored to establish,  
as the basis of American Legislation,  
that a charter or other engagement made  
by any State Legislature was liable to  
be annulled by any subsequent legisla-  
ture—and still more effectually by any  
political meeting called a Convention—  
which is only another form of extraor-  
dinary legislation—and an attempt was  
announced to carry that dogma into ef-  
fect at a convention then approaching.  
The assertion of such a right by the  
State Government, to annul all its en-  
gagements to foreigners, put forth at a  
moment when the country was laboring  
under a temporary inability to pay its  
debts, was calculated to destroy all con-  
fidence in the integrity of our American  
institutions—and I therefore said to you  
in my letter, "This must not be. It must  
be decided whether this Pennsylvania of  
ours is a virtuous community or a mere  
society of plunderers—nor will the hon-  
or of the State be relieved either at home  
or abroad from the stain which a few  
small politicians wish to fix upon her,  
until the Convention adopts some solemn  
declaration that there is no power in this  
nation capable of violating the sacred  
engagements of the State authorities.—  
That should be done, and if any efforts  
of mine may avail, that shall be done,

for the honor of this State, for the char-  
acter of her sister States, and for the  
stability of our popular institutions."

Accordingly, when the Convention  
met, one of the most decided acts was  
the following resolution, passed on the  
21st of November, 1837.  
**Resolved**, That it is the sense of this  
Convention that a charter duly granted  
under an act of Assembly, to a bank or  
other private corporation, is, when ne-  
cessitated, a contract with the parties to  
whom the grant is made; and if such  
charter be unduly granted or subsequent-  
ly misused, it may be avoided by the  
judgment of a Court of Justice in due  
course of law, and not otherwise, unless  
in pursuance of a power expressly re-  
served in the charter."

The obligation of the State Legisla-  
ture to fulfil all their engagements made  
with foreigners—and the anxiety of in-  
dividuals to pay their foreign debts, be-  
ing thus established, the next care was  
to enable both to comply with their con-  
tracts as little sacrifice as possible.—  
It was due to foreigners that every debt  
should be paid—it was due to ourselves  
to make the most of our resources in the  
settlement. Now these resources con-  
sisted mainly in the public securities,  
and the staple productions of the coun-  
try. The shock of suspension would of  
course sink both to the lowest point of  
depression, and it seemed expedient to  
save them from sacrifice by two mea-  
sures applicable to each.

There can scarcely be any form of  
security more safe than the pecuniary  
engagements of the states. They have a  
most luxurious soil—valuable products—  
infinite natural advantages—uniting  
industry in developing them. They have  
every thing but money—and for that  
they are able to pay, and willing to pay,  
much more than the less productive in-  
dustry of Europe can afford to pay.—  
Their loans too, instead of being raised  
in war or extravagance, go to the direct  
improvement of the borrowing States—  
so that there can be no better applica-  
tion of the means of any European cap-  
italist than to double his income by  
American investments. Yet all these  
resources—local knowledge—local informa-  
tion—the means of exerting confidence—and  
it was thought most expedient to estab-  
lish an American agency in London, as  
the common centre and the general sup-  
port of all American securities—where,  
in addition to the appropriate business  
of the Bank itself, all the public and  
corporate stocks of the States, might  
find shelter and protection.

In like manner the derangement of  
the currency placed the staples of the  
South entirely at the mercy of the for-  
eign purchaser, who could have dictated  
the terms of the sale to the prostrated  
planter. It was thought proper to avert  
that evil by employing a large portion of  
the capital of the Bank in making ad-  
vances on southern produce. This had  
two effects—the first was to provide re-  
mittances to pay its own bonds in En-  
gland, issued to the New York merchants  
in their extreme distress, for as the Bank  
could not of course purchase these staples,  
it made advances upon them in the  
South, receiving in exchange bills on  
Europe. The second effect was to in-  
troduce into the market a new competi-  
tion, and thus prevent the undue in-  
subjection of the planter to the foreign  
purchaser. These advances were made,  
not as in past years on the mere person-  
al security of the merchants, which the  
confusion of all private credit would  
have rendered too hazardous, but on the  
actual shipment of the produce in an  
American house in England, willing and  
able to protect American property from  
the reckless waste with which it has  
been too often thrown into the market,  
with an entire disregard of all American  
interests. The combination of these  
causes—the application of capital on  
this side, and the prudent reserve on  
the other—have saved to the planting  
interest an amount which it is difficult to  
estimate below ten or fifteen millions of  
dollars. I believe, too, that nearly one-  
half of the commercial debt of this coun-  
try to Europe has been paid by the more  
difference between actual sales of the  
securities and staples—and the prices  
they would have realized had they been  
thrown unprotected into the hands of  
Europeans. These measures were essen-  
tially of a temporary nature—they  
were measures of emergency adopted  
in the midst of a public calamity and to  
be discontinued with the necessity which  
ensued them. As soon therefore as the  
capital and industry of the country had  
time to subside into their accustomed  
channels, these operations were relin-  
quished, and now they have totally and  
finally ceased.

III. During these movements it be-  
came important to understand distinctly  
the course of the Government. In my  
letter to you of the 5th of April last, I  
stated my conviction that there could be  
no safe or permanent resumption of  
specie payments by the Banks until the  
policy of the Government towards them  
was changed." This change was soon

and happily made. On the 30th of May  
the specie circular requiring payments  
in coin in the Land Offices, was repealed  
by Congress. On the 25th of June the  
bill called the Sub-Treasury, requiring  
coin in all payments to the Government,  
was negatived. In the month of July  
the Government agreed to receive an  
anticipated payment of the bonds of the  
Bank to the amount of between 4 and 5  
millions of dollars in a credit to the  
Treasurer on the books of the Bank—and  
arrangements were made for the more  
immediate public disbursements in the  
notes of the Bank. These arrange-  
ments, as honorable to the executive of-  
ficers, as they were beneficial to the  
public service, brought the Government  
into efficient co-operation for the re-  
establishment of the currency, and opened  
the way to a resumption of specie pay-  
ments. That resumption accordingly,  
took place throughout the middle States  
on the 14th of August, and in many of  
the Southern and Western States soon  
after.

V. It remained only to aid some of  
the South-western States for the same  
object. Their activity in extending  
their public and private improvements  
had made them debtor States, and de-  
preciated their currency by its excess.  
But they had abundant resources, and  
perfect willingness to pay—and all that  
was needed seemed to be a longer pe-  
riod to recruit their exhausted means—  
so as to derive from the approaching  
crops, by a short anticipation, ability to  
meet their engagements. The Bank of  
the United States has used its utmost  
endeavors for that purpose, by making  
advances to the amount of many mil-  
lions in the Banks in those States; all  
of whom will, it is presumed, by the  
month of January, resume specie pay-  
ments, and thus complete the circle of  
resumption throughout the whole Union.

And now, upon reviewing the events  
which followed the suspension, it is a  
source of great gratification to see that  
all that was designed to do, has been  
done.

It was proposed to protect the charac-  
ter of the country from the first shock of  
the suspension—to effect the honorable  
discharge of our foreign debt with the  
least sacrifice of the property of the  
debtors—to vindicate the good faith of  
the State Legislature—to discharge all  
premature attempts to resume—but by a  
cautious delay for these States which  
were less prepared to accomplish univer-  
sal resumption. All these are done, and  
the troubles of the country have hap-  
pily ceased.

Of the future, it is difficult to speak;  
but in that future the Bank of the United  
States will no longer occupy its past  
position. The Bank of the U. States  
had ceased to be a national institution in  
1833, and was preparing to occupy its  
new place as a State Bank, when the  
troubles of 1837 forced it into a more de-  
graded back into its old position; and it  
then devoted a life power to assist in  
carrying the country unharmed through its  
recent troubles.

It was done his extraordinary duties  
ceased. For the future, it advances this  
voluntary power. It has no longer  
any responsibility to the Union. It has  
no longer controversies with the Gov-  
ernment of the Union. It now desires  
only repose, and it will take its rank  
hereafter, as a simple State institution,  
devoted exclusively to its own special  
concerns.

I rejoice, too, that this new position of  
the Bank absolves me from many cares  
and duties. In the general confusion of  
public affairs during the last two years  
it has been my lot to be more prominent  
than my own inclination prompted, and  
often to assume a station which would  
have better fitted others. But public  
calamities justify the apparent forward-  
ness they require—as great dangers are  
best met by defying them. My task is  
now ended—and I gladly withdraw from  
these responsibilities, carrying with me  
the only satisfaction I ever sought in  
them—the consciousness of having done  
my duty to the country as a good citizen.

With great regard, yours, &c.  
N. BIDDLE.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
DR. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm,  
situated on the Cud's Road, within five  
miles of Lexington. It contains  
**444 ACRES OF LAND.**  
Half of which is cleared—the other half is well  
supplied with timber, and set in blue grass. It has  
a new Brick house on it, with abundance  
of never failing water in every field. There is  
no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm.  
Terms to suit the purchaser.  
JOHN BROWNE.  
Dec 12, 1838—50-3m

**WAS—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Impe-**  
rial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Nov. 29, 38  
No 10, Main-st.

**A CARD.**  
In answer to several inquiries, Mr. RICH-  
ARDSON respectfully informs his friends  
and the citizens generally, that he is making  
arrangements to give them a BALL in about  
ten days.  
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838.

## BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

OWENS would most re-  
spectfully inform the citi-  
zens of Lexington and the public  
generally, that he is now receiv-  
ing, and intends to keep constantly  
on hand, a large assortment of  
**DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH**  
**BOOTS**—and also a large lot of  
CORK suitable for manufactur-  
ing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large  
assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Bro-  
gant, all of which he will sell as low for Cash,  
as any other house in the city. He invites the  
public to call and examine his stock, as he  
feels confident they cannot be surpassed.  
RICHARD OWENS.  
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.  
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—501f

**SHEET IRON.**  
A SMALL lot Junata Sheet Iron, suitable  
for stove pipes, just received and for sale.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Dec 13, 1838—501f No 10, Main-st.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON! TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!!

WE learn that the distinguished Dr. Wat-  
son, 376 Washington street, and Dr. S.  
C. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonsecrist, 297  
Washington street, (two of the most skillful  
practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the  
happy effects of Gericke's Matchless Sanative  
in several cases which have come under their  
observation, have given the general Agent of  
this great modern medicine, permission to refer  
to them through the public journals. It is with  
pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested  
evidence, and the noble generosity of Drs. H.  
and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.  
We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opin-  
ion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremen-  
dous excitement among the Medical Faculty,  
it must be something extraordinary and far su-  
perior to the common nostrums of the day—and  
there cannot be a doubt, but when the victims  
of this great specific shall be duly appreciated  
by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it  
to be the most valuable of all the remedies  
hitherto made to the Materia Medica since the  
days of HIPPOCRATES.

We further learn that the general Agent of  
the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow  
citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting  
cases which came within the knowledge of the  
Doctor. One of the cases is as follows, as re-  
lated upon a young lady afflicted with "St. Vrain  
Assess"—and so named was her com-  
plaint, that she was unable to subvert to Dr. H's  
usual mode of treatment in such cases. He ad-  
vised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and  
before taking one trial, was entirely cured  
of her disease of her disease remains!!! Another  
case, a continuation, aged 43, pronounced by  
all who knew her to be a "Consumptive Con-  
sumptive," was wonderfully restored to health  
by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—  
and he is now well and about his daily business  
as usual!

We think the open and candid course pur-  
sued by Dr. Watson and Hewitt richly en-  
titles them to the lasting gratitude of the public  
—although they may have the whole phalanx  
of the Medical Faculty pointing upon them.  
After reading the above, and the following  
extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland,  
by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the  
powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1839.  
Dr. Rowland! I send a phial of the Match-  
less Sanative to a gentleman who was in a  
Consumptive Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY  
RELIEF and confined to his room—he had set-  
tled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate.  
He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his  
health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and  
thanks the cure to the Sanative and to no other  
medicine. Many others who have taken it make  
similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.  
THOS. M. BENDER.  
Oil and Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had  
a wonderful effect in several cases in this town.—  
I send a phial to a woman who had been sick with  
Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4  
or 5 years, and who was unable to dress herself  
when he commenced taking it. He has re-  
cently sent me word that he felt quite well, could  
dress himself without any trouble, and thinks  
he shall wholly recover.  
Yours, in haste,  
R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.,  
March 14, 1838.  
Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the  
package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have  
come to the conclusion that it must be all that  
the human body is capable of. It is sufficient to say,  
that the benefit derived from a short use of it,  
has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility.  
The enclosed money you will pass to my ac-  
count, and I wish you to send me more of the  
Sanative as soon as convenient.  
Respectfully, &c.  
JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my  
knowledge in which the Sanative has proved  
very beneficial—and one case in particular, in  
which it performed a wonder. I can procure  
you a good certificate from the patient if you  
wish. Please credit me with the enclosed mo-  
ney, and forward me more of the Sanative by  
the bearer.  
Yours truly,  
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.  
Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very  
highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting  
into general use.  
Yours, &c.  
SAMUEL WERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the  
Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to  
me. It has effected some astonishing cures al-  
ready, and I cannot wait for the postage on  
any of the way. I wish you would send me  
half dozen phials by Mail, and I will put the  
extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't  
fail to send by the mail, as it will come by  
weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall  
expect it in 14 days from date.  
Yours, &c.  
ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.  
Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distress-  
ing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and

who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart,  
has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now  
WELL. Others also bear testimony to its  
good effects.  
Yours respectfully,  
C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.  
Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell  
you concerning the Sanative, where it has per-  
formed cures when those who have brought it,  
had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We  
have one person now who is about to attend to her  
domestic concerns, who was at the time she com-  
menced taking it, confined to her chamber and  
prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more  
when I recycon. Respectfully, &c.  
ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have  
seen seven persons who have been cured by the  
Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself  
worthy the name it bears. A young man, Es-  
selt Muller had been wasting away in a con-  
sumption for the last two years—and by  
using this medicine about six weeks, his cough,  
spasms, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so  
well as to be about his ordinary business.  
To test, sir, the quality of the sales, the  
value of the Sanative may be easily determined.  
I am wholly only, have daily called on it, and  
wish you would forward me more as soon as pos-  
sible.  
Yours, &c.  
A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.  
The above powerful and invaluable medi-  
cine is doing wonders in this section of the  
country, as well as in others. Applications for  
it have been made in various places in the vicin-  
ity. A young lady in this town has been re-  
stated from a consumption and confirmed in  
health by the use of it—No mistake. She had  
been visited by various physicians, but all to no  
purpose. One phial of this medicine produced  
the long desired effect.  
A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine  
may be found at the Post Office if needed for  
sale.  
J. NYD.  
Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me.  
My wife has been considered of a consump-  
tive habit for two years, attended by the severest  
cough, but in 3 or 4 ways generally attended to  
her domestic concerns until the forepart of last  
winter, when she had a sudden and severe at-  
tack of puer in her side, and distressed for  
breath. I immediately called upon one of our  
best Physicians, who attended carefully upon  
her, and she was enabled with his treatment of  
her case, though her distress was partially al-  
leviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her  
Doctor told her that she had the consumption,  
and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARALY-  
SICALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of  
her recovery, as well as myself, we declared  
she could not continue but a short time, he left  
her nothing but sleeping powder to comfort  
her rest, when providence led me to the  
Matchless Sanative, and though she was, together  
with the first drop she took, she felt some-  
thing, she continued taking the medicine ex-  
actly in the directions, her appetite was soon  
restored, her child's appetite, and she continued  
gradually to recover so that I do not know but  
her health is now as good as it has been since  
we married, six long years.  
N. B. She took about one and one half bot-  
tles when she called her health well.  
TIMOTHY GEORGE.  
Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838.

From the Vermont Phoenix.  
HEAR YE!  
THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by  
DUTTON, CLARK & Co. Agents for Brattleboro,  
Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases as  
obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and  
the power of other remedies. This following  
are a few of the testimonials of the efficacy of  
this medicine, which they now cheerfully re-  
fer to the public. Many more individuals can  
be referred to by the name as having been greatly  
benefitted by using the Sanative.  
Certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattle-  
boro.  
This certifies that my daughter has for a long  
time been in a delicate state, and has tried many me-  
dicines without effect. She has made use of  
the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly re-  
lieved her. If restored from her delicate and  
sleep, which she had not enjoyed for  
a long time. I would rest fully recom-  
mend it to all suffering with consumptive  
complaints.  
BRATTLEBORO, March 2, 1838.  
THOMAS CROSBY.

Certificate from Saml Cutting, Esq., of  
Guilford, Vt.  
I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would  
certify that I have suffered for more than two  
years past from a severe lung complaint, at-  
tended with severe pain in my side and back,  
and with general debility. I have used great vari-  
ety of medicines from various Physicians in this  
vicinity, and received advice from the most  
eminent Physician of Boston, without the least  
benefit. I now have used the Matchless Sanative,  
which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively  
well, and my strength has greatly increased. I  
feel confident that the Sanative alone has effec-  
ted me the relief, and I would cheerfully recom-  
mend it to all who are suffering with lung com-  
plaints, and advise them to try the medicine  
without delay.  
SAMUEL CUTTING.  
Guilford, March 12, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clark, Esq., of  
Brattleboro.  
This certifies that I had suffered for many  
months from an obstinate cough, but I used a bot-  
tle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed  
entirely in the course of two or three weeks  
and restored me to excellent health.  
HENRY CLARK.  
Brattleboro, March 12th, 1838.

The above Medicine is for sale by D. S.  
BOWEN, General Agent, 183 Washington  
street, Boston, where numerous letters certifi-  
ing to the good effects of the Medicine may be  
seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmasters in  
America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL  
BRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one  
third dollars (\$3.50) per half ounce.  
Dec. 4, 1838—31-4f

**DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
MY former residence on Mulberry  
street, now occupied by Mrs.  
Bland. Also, an adjoining LOT, on which is  
a stable and carriage house.  
Terms will be made easy to the purchaser.  
JAMES WEIR.  
November 1, 1838—44-3f

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Capital of our beloved Commonwealth now presents a scene to the world, which no American freeman can survey without feelings of the deepest emotion. It is a garriotte town—filled with armed soldiers, acting under the eye and command of the Governor. The streets resound with their martial music—their banners, plumes, and glittering arms, flash in the sunbeams, and their heavy artillery, planted in a position to command both the town and the legislative halls, remind us, that the lives and property of the citizens are held, and the votes and organization of the representatives of the people, are suffered beneath the cannon's mouth. It is impossible to forget, that the government of Rome was bought and sold by men who commanded the Pretorian band—that the representatives of the English nation were driven from their seats by the bayonets of Cromwell's soldiery—and those of the French Republic, by the battalions of Napoleon. All free governments have been overturned by military power, and all despots sustained and protected, by the weapons of their standing armies. It was a maxim in the ancient republics, that "laws were silent amidst arms." It is a truth, attested by the history of the world, that no government can employ the sword in the execution of the laws, without degenerating into an absolute tyranny. No matter what may be the private feelings of the individual soldiers, their military organization is emphatically despotic, and no subordinate officer, or soldier in the ranks, can, or dare question the legality of the orders given to him by his commander without incurring the punishment of death, a punishment the more certain and fatal, because the safeguard of liberty, afforded by the verdict of a jury is withdrawn, and he is compelled to bow to the sentence, pronounced by judges, selected by his accusers. Submission alone is safety. If a soldier be commanded to point his bayonet against the breast of the mother who bore and cherished him, he must obey, or have it pointed at his own. The dictates of patriotism are smothered in blood—and the voice of humanity, of freedom, and of Heaven, is drowned in the shout of battle, the trumpet's clangor, and the cannon's roar.

We will not, we dare not, look forward to such a dire state of things in Pennsylvania, but we cannot reflect upon the purposes, to subvert which, the thousand soldiers with their train of artillery now here, were brought together, without shuddering at the thought. The civil acts which have distinguished the conduct of the men who now control this military force, are of a nature to forbid all hope of redress from their justice, honor, or patriotism. We fear that the only restraint imposed upon them, are the necessary limits of their power. To prove this fact, let us inquire into the real object they had in view, in assembling this military power.

It is scarcely necessary to reiterate the truth, abundantly shown by the statements of the High Sheriff of Dauphin county—and of hundreds of respectable citizens, that there was neither "an armed mob," nor any other body of men organized, or unorganized, at Harrisburg, for whose suppression a single soldier was required. The assemblage in Harrisburg, was, and still is, peaceable, orderly, and disposed to respect the laws, far more than to violate them. The allegation that the senate was to be menaced or disturbed, is wholly untrue, and is manifestly put forth as a pretext to justify the appeal of the governor to arms. The house, if either body of the legislature was the one, in which difficulty was to be apprehended, but the Governor seeks to induce the belief, that it is the senate against which threats have been made, because that is a body legally organized, and public opinion would be more deeply shocked by contemplated assault upon its members, than upon those of the house whose constitutional organizations was denied on both sides. This pretext falls to the ground, and we are left to inquire for more substantial reason to justify, or at least, to account for the extraordinary conduct of the Governor.

Before the meeting of the legislature, the advisers of the Governor were busy in conveying up particular modes of action by which the popular will was to be defeated, and the reign of Gov. Ritner and his friends was to be prolonged for another term. It was believed that they had determined, in the event of Gov. Porter's election, the adoption of the amendments, and the return of a majority of members of both houses of the legislature, in favor of Ritner's administration, to strip Porter of all his patronage—to elect canal commissioners, &c. &c. for a term of three years or upwards, in this manner to perpetuate the party which had been defeated and condemned at the ballot boxes. This measure was as monstrous and villainous that few persons could be induced to think it possible. But monstrous and wicked as it was, it was, and now is, nevertheless, actually in contemplation. We have learned from those who heard the infamous project propounded, that in a caucus of federal members of the house of representatives, it was actually stated by Thaddeus Stevens and others, that laws should and must be passed taking all appointments out of the hands of Governor Porter—yes, even those in the hands of the legislature—passing appropriation bills large enough to complete all the public improvements in the state, including the Gettysburg rail road, and authorizing loans to cover them, and par-

celling the state out by apportionment bills so as to continue a majority of members in the senate or house, opposed to the repeal of these odious laws, and in this manner to listen on Pennsylvania for years these most disgraceful and oppressive measures, and to crown all this mountain of iniquity, Mr. Stevens was to be sent to the senate of the United States as a reward for his inventing these fraudulent contrivances to trample under foot the rights and votes of the people. These things, we know, are almost too base to gain credit, but we are fully prepared to PROVE their TRUTH. Let the history of corruption, of daring usurpation, of arrogant contempt for the opinion of mankind, be ransacked for a parallel case, it will be sought in vain, for such a case does not exist.

We have now a key to all the transactions of the last two months. We can now comprehend the semi-official injunction of secretary of state to his friends, to treat the election as if it had not occurred. We can now understand why the illegal returns from the county of Philadelphia were so pertinaciously adhered to—why the friends of Gov. Ritner were resolved at all hazards to obtain the absolute command of the house of representatives, or to violate the constitution and laws, in organizing their own friends in the semblance of a house. We can now understand why they are moving heaven and earth to give effect to the shameful frauds and inconsistencies that have marked their conduct in the senate with reference to the disputed senators; and above all, we now see as plain as the sun at noonday, the TRUE REASON for calling together the military forces. The signal defeat sustained by these confederates against the liberty of the people in the house of representatives on the first day of the meeting, defeated all their designs, and rendered a total change of measures necessary. They found that by their irregular and outrageous attempt at organization, they had alarmed some of their own friends, and well might frustrated all their treasonable projects. If two of their men finished, they were immediately prostrated. While so large a body of the people were here, they learned by the transactions in the senate, they learned that their villainies would not escape unnoticed, and their physical courage shrunk back as they contemplated their unheard of outrages upon every principle of justice, and of the constitution. It became manifest that they must disperse the assemblage of the people, or hazard the desertion of some of their own friends. In the excited state of public feeling, too, it was clear, that should they attempt to pass laws of the kind intended, that it would not be prudent or desirable to withstand. Like all men who progress in wickedness and crime, they had "waded so deep," it was easier to proceed than to return. Hope was before them—infinity behind.

The bold expedient was adopted, to call together the military of the city of Philadelphia, and to give the best reason for the act, that the times required. These reasons are before the public, proved to be false by the most indubitable evidence. The troops were called from Philadelphia, a distance of 103 miles, with the expectation that nearly all would be friends of Ritner's administration, and that the few who were not his friends, would decline to come in obedience to the Governor's command. Had this expectation been realized, the treasonable designs of Messrs. Stevens and confederates, would have been already consummated. But the freemen belonging to the volunteer corps, all responded to the call. They are here, as contrary to the wishes, as they are to the expectations of Governor Ritner and his friends. Every expedient has been called into requisition, to diminish the numbers of the democratic companies, on whom no reliance is placed, nor confidence bestowed. All the companies, from the counties of York and Cumberland, have been ordered to return home. The exclusive favorites, are the city federalists, and to them alone, does Gov. Ritner desire to confide the protection of his person, and the suppression of the "infuriated armed mobs," whose power is so terrifying. If there was real danger, why dismiss several well equipped and well drilled companies—or if some measures of a party character are not contemplated, why give to the federal partisans of the Governor, the post of honor? Let these facts be explained as they may, they reflect on the Governor and his advisers, the blackest disgrace. They will stand recorded against him for all future time, and will perish only with the pages of history.

The prospect of united action in the house of representatives, we fear has departed forever. The friends of Gov. Ritner refuse to surrender a single particle of the advantage which they claim from the fraudulent returns of the County of St. Louis, in regard to the legal returns of Philadelphia county. They have been defeated thus far, in effecting their original intentions—but, judging from the determination of the Governor to continue his present military force here, and from their preparations to hold meetings of their illegal and unconstitutional house of representatives, they have not abandoned their original plan of operations. It will not astonish us, nor should it astonish the people, to see the entire system of measures above indicated, passed through despotic bodies, and made into what they may call laws, if they can bring all the members who acted with them on the first day of the session, to co-operate with them hereafter. Should they succeed in this undertaking, they have a military force here, which

they think is sufficient to silence the voice of disapprobation, and to make the people yield. It is understood that the Governor has called upon the General Government to furnish troops to aid him in his crusade against the rights of the people, and at the very time when he was refusing to accept the services of volunteer companies from Cumberland and York, he was strenuously endeavoring to procure the services of the enlisted soldiers of the United States, stationed at the Carlisle Barracks. Thus is the independent sovereignty of Pennsylvania sought to be degraded in the person of her first magistrate—who, distrusting the fidelity of her own citizens, is willing to commit the defence of her rights to the hired troops of another government.

The termination of this military occupation of the state capital, cannot be anticipated with certainty, for we understand the Governor declares that as these troops can by law claim their pay for three months service, they might as well stay here and earn it. From this it is plain that he does not intend to disperse with their services during the balance of his reign, unless he can soon accomplish the nefarious designs of his friends. It will take but a short period to do this, for as we learn, and believe we can prove, that the chief conspirators have affirmed that if they can get their house of representatives assembled for two hours with a quorum of members, the bills which they have already prepared for the occasion, can be passed and transmitted to the senate, a majority of which body will gladly concur in them.

Should they succeed in accomplishing this measure, Gen. Porter will come into power with his hands tied, without an appointment to make, or a law to enact, until a democratic majority is obtained in both houses, an event which never can happen if the means that have been employed to defeat the election of Gen. Porter, and many democratic members of the senate and house are permitted to become examples.

Whoever stood in the senate to-day and heard the returns of the election for Governor promulgated, must be satisfied, that with such men as control that body and with such principles as they have adopted, popular elections are but in idle farce. By the legal and fair returns which were laying open before the Speaker, Gen. Porter was elected Governor by a majority of more than ten thousand legal votes, and yet through the instrumentality of minority returns rejecting large democratic districts, and partial returns throwing out democratic votes and admitting illegal votes, that majority was reduced more than five thousand votes! And it is by this corrupt course that fraudulent majorities are sought to be created in both branches of the Legislature!

Let these attempts prove successful, and now, and hereafter these same men, will, by the same means, always elect majorities in both houses by minorities of the votes of the people, and will elect their candidate for Governor with a majority of thirty thousand against him. Even in Berks—honest, patriotic old Berks, if her five federal return judges had been instructed what to do by their masters in the canal board and secretaries office, they would have certified to the vote in their five paltry federal districts to the exclusion of the entire democratic portions of the country. And this return the Secretary would have transmitted to both houses as the only LEGAL return, and the Speaker of the Senate would have opened and read it as such, giving to Ritner a majority of one thousand, and annihilating the democratic majority of three thousand and nine hundred in the twinkling of an eye! The federal members from the same county would have insisted upon their right to their seats and have been sustained in that unholy claim at the point of the bayonet! He who had doubted or denied the justice of this claim, would have been branded as a rebel, and for expressing his honest opinion, been arrested as a traitor and dragged to the door of the jail!

Such are the revolting principles acted upon by our government, and such are the consequences of daring to deny their infallibility! Shall such things be submitted to by the descendants of the heroes of the revolution? Shall our free government be endangered without a struggle? Shall the sacred rights of personal liberty, of the elective franchise and of the open and free expression of our honest sentiments be insultingly trampled upon by men who owe their elevation to accident and fraud? God forbid it. The voice of our fathers' blood cries out from the ground against it, and proclaims that we are craven recreants if we suffer the blood bought rights which they transmitted to us to be snatched from us one by one, by corrupt usurpers!

Now is the day and now is the hour, when every freeman is called upon to enroll himself under the banner of liberty. He who deserts in such a trying moment as this, was born to be a slave, and the bitter curses of his children shall be his epitaph!

Before closing their address, the committed cannot forbear expressing their warmest approbation of the course adopted by the democratic members of the House of Representatives, in resisting with a self devotion and patriotism worthy of descendants of our revolutionary sires, the attempted frauds and treasonable designs of their federal adversaries. The friends of the right of suffrage and of a democratic representative government, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union, owe them an eternal debt of gratitude. Their course is plain before them—they have in all things conformed to law and custom in the organization of the House—they have right and justice on their side—the laws and the constitution sustain them—all the true friends of liberty and equal rights, have their eyes upon them, and if need be, are ready at a moment's warning to support them in person—none but ASPIRING AGITATORS, and TRAITORS TO FREEDOM oppose them, and with such they HAVE NOT, and WILL NOT make any compromise, or YIELD to them a SINGLE PRINCIPLE!

Adam Diller, Lancaster, Willis Foulke, Cumberland, Wm. C. Rice, Philadelphia, Luther Kipper, Luzerne, Wm. N. Irvine, Adams, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia city, Edwin W. Hutter, Lehigh, John A. White, Philadelphia, Victor E. Priollet, Bradford, Jno. J. Heinzelman, Philadelphia, Martin Dunlap, Cumberland, Geo. S. Perry, Charles A. Keehler, Philadelphia, Geo. W. Boyer, Dauphin, T. C. Miller, Adams, John Snyder, Union, H. B. Packer, Lycoming, Geo. W. Kline, Lebanon, J. Marshall, Berks, Lewis S. Coryell, Bucks, Charles Numan, Lancaster, Alex. Smith, York, Jon. S. Ingram, Schuylkill, John Youngman, Northumberland, Jno. R. Dean, Luzerne, Jno. F. Smith, Berks, Wm. B. Hunt, Chester, Adam J. Glosbrenner, York, Jediah Irish, Northampton, Jos. H. Newbold, Philadelphia city, Henry Rogers, Lancaster, J. J. McCash, Philadelphia, Wm. Donaldson, Columbia, Geo. Swaps, Adams, Thos. Hastings, Jefferson, John Savage, Philadelphia, James Black, Perry, Timothy Ives, Potter, Thos. Wilson, Dauphin, F. K. Fritz, Philadelphia, Dennis Buoy, Huntingdon, Geo. R. Espy, Venango, A. B. Cummings, Lycoming, Thos. Oliver Goldsmith, Philadel., Geo. Smith, Philadelphia, C. F. Muench, Dauphin, Ovid F. Johnson, do Saml. Workman, Washington, E. B. Mixsell, Philadelphia, Hugh McIlvaine, Dauphin, John Meyer, Union, Saml. Humes, Lancaster, Jos. Hunt, Chester, W. B. Fordney, Lancaster, Jacob Raher, Cumberland, Committee of Safety.

Harrisburg, Wednesday Evening, December 12, 1838.

**Louisville Lottery,**  
Draws every Thursday at Louisville, Ky.  
A CERTIFICATE of a Package of Quarter Tickets, may be had from 17 to 20 Dollars, at  
DOLLAR'S, at  
Dec 13. STREETER'S OFFICE, Lexington.

**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.  
CLASS NO. 87, FOR 1838.  
To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 22, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 26, 1838.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.  
SPLENDID SCHEME  
1 Prize \$20,000 10 Prs. \$500  
1 do 5,000 10 do 250  
1 do 2,000 10 do 200  
1 do 1,500 20 do 150  
1 do 1,400 20 do 125  
1 do 1,153 200 do 100  
1 do 1,000 62 do 50  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.  
The holder of the Capital will receive net 30,000 DOLLARS!  
CLASS NO. 88, FOR 1838.  
To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery for the Benefit of the Monongalia Academy, Class 7 for 1838.  
To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 29, 1838.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.  
SPLENDID SCHEME  
1 prof \$30,291 1 prs \$1,573  
1 do 10,000 100 do 1,000  
1 do 5,000 115 do 300  
1 do 3,000 65 do 100  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
For sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Dec. 29, 1838.—46c Lexington, Ky.

**PORK WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MERCHANTABLE PORK, delivered at Cent. Market Blackb's, within one mile and a half of Gettysburg, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road.) The flesh will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may best suit the person selling.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Nov 23, 1838.—49c

**CORDIALS.**—A few cases Moriskind and assorted CORDIALS—just received.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Nov 23, 1838. No 10, Main-st.



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B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Nov 23, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.**  
THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of  
**CAVINS & BRADFORD,**  
For the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in this City, nearly opposite the General Opposition Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.  
I. T. CAVINS,  
JAS. B. BRADFORD.  
Lexington, Nov 23, 1838—47c

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE subscriber having recommended the Mercantile Business in this City, in the Store Room formerly occupied by E. I. Winter and lately by T. N. Gaines, No. 27, Main Street, one door above the City Library, respectfully informs his friends and trading public, that he is receiving and opening a large, fashionable and General Assortment of  
**FALL & WINTER MERCHANDIZE,**  
Consisting in part of the following, viz:  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.  
In the above stock will be found a handsome assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of new style; French work Muslin Capes and Collars, Muslin Delains, Embroidered Thibet Cloth, figured and plain; French Merinos, Silks, Satins, French Chiffon, Large Rich Broche, Harlequin and Worsted Shaws, and Worsted Handkerchiefs for winter wear, with a great variety of seasonable GOODS not enumerated; all of which have been bought with care and attention in the Eastern markets, upon such terms as will enable me to offer them very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons visiting this market will please give me a call, as it is my intention to keep good and desirable articles, and to offer them as low as any house in the West. Call and look any how.  
Jenns, Linsey, Socks, Tow and Flax Linen Feathers, Lard, and Bacon, taken at the market prices for Goods.  
J. G. MORRISON.  
Lexington, October 1838—42-2m

**NEW GOODS.**  
OREAR & BERKLEY,  
No. 37, Main-Street,  
ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and well selected assortment of  
British, French, India and American MERCHANDIZE.  
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz:  
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets; French, British and American Prints; Brown and Bleached Cottons; Flannels and Blankets; Muslin De Lains, in great variety; Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets; Fina and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for Gentlemen; Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS; also, Stairs and Passage Carpets; QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES.  
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48-2m

**NEW GOODS.**  
RAINEY & FERGUSON,  
No. 25, Main-street,  
HAVE just received an extensive and well assorted stock of  
British, French, India and American DRY GOODS,  
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.  
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Philadelphia and New York markets, and comprise nearly every article in the Staple and Fancy line, viz:  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Prints, British and American Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.  
Silks of the latest styles—Worsted Goods of all kinds for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, Mousline de Lanes, &c. &c.  
Also, a large lot of Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-2m

**J. BLAIN & L. C. BAKES,**  
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on, at the old stand of L. C. BAKES, on Main-street, No. 30, opposite Brennan's Hotel, The Confectionary Business, in all its various branches, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
**FRESH OYSTERS,**  
Every week from Baltimore. Their first supply has just arrived, of the very finest flavor and quality, which they will serve up at the shortest notice.  
Families supplied with Fresh or Pickled OYSTERS, by the Can or Dozen.  
N. B.—All persons having claims against L. C. BAKES will present them for payment, and those indebted to him will come forward and settle them.  
L. C. B.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-3c

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.**  
I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves. The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to  
FRANCIS KRICKEL.  
All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.  
Also, for Sale,  
Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state.  
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41c

**A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER.**  
WHO can produce unquestionable testimonials as to character and qualifications, and obtain a situation in a Boarding House, at a liberal salary, by applying to Dr. P. F. HALL, of Lexington. A middle aged Lady would be preferred.  
Nov. 15, 1838.—46-3c

**GOELICKES Matchless Sanative!**  
DANIEL BRADFORD.  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 33, Main-street—Price \$3.50 per bottle. Nov. 29,

**BEER.**  
**LEXINGTON BREWERY,**  
West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson Street.  
THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of  
**PORTER, ALE and BEER.**  
He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.  
His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Drifters will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.  
JOHN R. CLARY.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838.—46-Gm

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839,**  
By S. D. McCLELLAN, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains  
The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Zodiac, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Southern of the principalized Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—names of the Dominical letter, Epoch, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.  
DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor: Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.  
Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same printed on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.  
Nov. 1, 1838.

**E. Perkins's Tavern.**  
Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megaw, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,**  
TABLE GOOD, BEN ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO; And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.  
**DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS,** well accommodated, on reasonable terms.  
E. PERKINS.  
N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES for WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.  
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—41c

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
INFORMATION wanted and asked at the hands of all editors in the United States, who are friends to their country.  
I, the widow of WM. MCAN, deceased, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and suffered much in the struggle for independence, desirous of proving my marriage, and procuring a pension from the U. States, wish to gain information respecting the residence of my relations, in order to establish that fact. My parents emigrated about the year 1783, from Orange Co. N. Y. to the Western States, or Kentucky.—My father's name was Thomas Johnson, and my mother's maiden name Susan Papino; our family consisted of several children. My brothers names were John, Benjamin and George Johnson. Should any of them, or their issue, they will immediately write and state where they are.  
Editors in the Union will please give this two or three insertions for the benefit of an indigent widow, who suffered much herself in the struggle for freedom.  
CILARIO LOTTIE MCAN.  
Warwick, Orange Co. N. Y. Oct. 27, 1838.

**To the Widows and Heirs of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and Late Wars.**  
I WILL attend to obtaining Bounty Land for the heirs of Officers of the Revolutionary and soldiers of the late War, and pensions for widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution. All widows who were the wives of officers or soldiers any time prior to the first of January, 1794, are now entitled to the same pension as their husbands would be entitled if they were alive. All officers, soldiers, or other persons, who furnished property or had it destroyed for the use of the military during the late war, are entitled to pay for the same. From documents now in my possession, I will, in many cases, be able to establish the claims. No charge will be made in any case, unless successful.  
LEWIS C. SUGGETT,  
Near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky.  
Oct. 3, 1838—40-9c

**JOHN M. MCALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Will practice in the Fayette County Court, the collection of (non-residents) claims promptly attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-street, at the corner of Ayre's Alley.  
Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

**PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.**  
A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Nov 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st.



# GAZETTE.

## LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1838.

Another number will complete the 53d volume of the Kentucky Gazette. Although we cannot boast of the great accession of patrons, like some of our neighbors, yet the Gazette has continued to move on in the even tenor of its way, never attempting to deceive its readers by falsehoods, and always thankful for a new subscriber, or for a small payment from an old one. This is the season of fun and hilarity, and none are more disposed to enjoy them than editors; but when they cast their eyes upon their account books, it is like the peacock looking at his own feet—their feathers droop, and instead of the good things anticipated, they have to put up with their simple every day fare.

In another part of our paper will be found the address of the Committee of Public Safety at Harrisburg, Pa. We have conversed with a gentleman who is personally acquainted with the chairman and other members of the committee, who represents them as highly honorable and talented. The reading of this document might open the eyes of many who do not understand the origin of the difficulties at the seat of government of the Keystone State.

Many of the Hoco. even editors have short memories themselves, or else suspect their readers of being afflicted with this unfortunate disease. Two years have not expired since Mr. VAN BUREN delivered his inaugural address, which was published in all the papers, and yet those veritable editors are endeavoring to induce the belief that he is an Abolitionist.

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address.

"I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists. \* \* \* It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can EVER RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION."

How shamefully ridiculous is the attempt, with this clear and explicit declaration of Mr. Van Buren staring them in the face!

We have received the first number of the WESTERN GLOBE, to be published weekly at Covington, Ky. It is well executed on an imperial sheet. To the democratic party, it is only necessary to say, the GLOBE is edited by that uncompromising republican, George James Trotter, Esq. for many years the talented editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

The Covington Free Press has hauled down its neutral flag, and hoisted the Whig colors.

A New York paper, we think it was, stated, that there was more good poetry written in Kentucky, than in all the other States in the Union. Professor Caldwell of the Louisville Medical Institute, who delivered a course of lectures on Phrenology, once examined our head, and pronounced us delighted with poetry. Differing in opinion with the learned Doctor, we have rarely expressed an opinion of the several authors who have kindly favored us with their productions. D'O'Neal has been criticised, we think, indelicately, and undeservedly, by some of the presses. The stanza from his pen in this day's Gazette, would, in our opinion, do no discredit to any of Kentucky's poets.

We have received, but too late for this paper, the production of a new Poet, who is represented as a real cracker of rocks. From the cursory perusal of the article, we are of the opinion, that, like his brother of the pile, he has successfully courted the muse. He shall have a place in our next.

It is said Gen. Harrison has declined "accepting, as definite," the late nomination of the Antislavery National Convention lately assembled in Pennsylvania. He is reported to be unwilling to anticipate the decision of the Federal National Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburg in December, 1839.—This intelligence, if true, will be well received by the friends of Mr. Clay.—Louisville Adr.

The New York Herald of the 14th inst. says:—We learn from Milledgeville (Geo.) that the free banking law, similar to most every respect to that of New York, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 15. Its passage by the Senate is probable.

Lex.—The Ohio, between Louisville and Cincinnati, is closed by ice.

From Washington.—On the 17th inst. in the Senate, the bill of Mr. Wright to postpone the payment of the fourth installment of the surplus, under the deposit act of 1838, was ordered to a third reading without a division. Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill, so as to make the postponement for one year, but his motion was very properly rejected, by a vote of 17 to 26.

In the House "Mr. Foy offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which passed between him and Gov. RITTER, relative to a call upon the Executive for an armed force to proceed to Pennsylvania with balls, buckshot, &c., which was adopted, the rules of the House having been suspended with a view to the immediate consideration of the resolution, by a vote of 158 to 55.

It would appear, by this move in the House, that Ritter called on the President for troops to back the conspirators in Pennsylvania.

The Ohio Statesman, on publishing that part of Gov. Clark's Message which relates to abolition, or the interference of a portion of the people of Ohio with slavery in this State, remarks:

"This does not look much like running Harrison and Granger a second heat in that State, for the two highest offices in the Union. These Whig Governors are such a harmonious set of fellows! Had Mr. Ritter succeeded in Pennsylvania, according to the evident desire of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, he would have offset the Kentucky Governor completely.

"As Gen. Harrison is avowedly running here to catch the abolition vote, we shall look hereafter with some interest, to see how he gets along in Kentucky; and especially after this message. Whiggery in Ohio and Whiggery in Kentucky appear to be two very different things."

The editor of the Statesman may rest easy about Gen. Harrison's prospects in Kentucky. There is but one paper in the State now carrying his flag at the mast-head, and that is an advocate for the right of individuals in free States to petition Congress to abolish slavery. It does not openly advocate abolition—but it attacks for the right of petition on the subject, which is nearly the same thing.—Lou. Adr.

There was a large public meeting held in Buffalo on the 8th inst. at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That immediate, strong and energetic action by the people of the United States is required to show to Congress and the Executive that they consider the passage of the neutrality law of last winter, and the action of the executive officers under that law, a violation of their natural rights, an insult to their feelings, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution—unprecedented, dangerous and tyrannical.

"Resolved, That the late proclamation of the President of the United States, virtually making the effect of generous sympathy a crime, and sufficient cause for the withdrawal of the protection of our Government, is not in consonance with the feelings of the great mass of the people of all political parties.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of every county in this State, and in the Union, to memorialize Congress at an early day in its present session, respectfully but firmly asking for a repeal of the odious neutrality law, or such a modification as will render it less objectionable to the great body of the people, and more in consonance with the spirit of our institutions.

"Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens in every county in the northern States, to call public meetings on the 29th of December, the anniversary of the BURNING OF THE CAROLINE, to remind our Government that that bloody outrage upon the lives and property of our fellow-citizens has neither been atoned for, avenged, nor forgotten!"

Thus we see the Opposition encouraging the war spirit on our borders and harrying for and joining the Canadian Patriots. At the same time, in our commercial cities, including New York, the Federal papers denounce the Canadian Patriots as rebel-lifers, and approve the exertions of the President to maintain the laws and preserve neutrality on the part of our citizens. This is only one of the instances of the inconsistency of Federalists—a solitary manifestation of their disposition to make war on any principle or any interest, or to profit by any excitement, in their efforts to acquire power.—Lou. Adr.

CANADA.—We have received nothing further of material importance in relation to the new incursion of banditti from Detroit into Upper Canada. Little doubt, however, can be entertained that their fate is ere this sealed, and that they have met the punishment due to their iniquity. The execution at Kingston of the leader and others of the banditti who landed near Prescott is confirmed from various sources.

The notorious Bill Johnson, it will be seen, has again been taken. It is to be hoped that the United States Marshal will take better care of his person than he did before, and that due notice will be given to the British authorities of his intended trial, as it is highly probable they can produce ample evidence that he set fire to the steamer Sir Robert Peel. By showing our determination to mete out a proper punishment to the incendiaries of the British vessel, we place our claim for satisfaction and indemnity, for the destruction of the Carolle, on higher grounds.—N. Y. Cour.

In a letter written from London by Col. White, of Florida, he says: "I had occasion last winter at Paris to look into some diplomatic correspondence in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I there found formal propositions made by the British Government, and insisted upon by their Ambassadors, Pryor and Lord Bellinghame, that France should abandon, and Great Britain should have the exclusive monopoly of the Slave Trade, and now in their canning pretensions to humanity, they condemn us who were the first nation in the world to declare the African slave trade piracy."

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.

Mexico.—The sch. Sarah Ann, Bon Temps, from Tampico, reports that on the 30th ult. a battle was fought between the Government troops, commanded by Generals Cos, Canales and Padras, and the Federal troops of General Urrea; the Government troops were defeated, with the loss of 500 men killed and wounded. Padras was taken prisoner and shot.—The loss of the Federal troops was very small. Also information had been received at Tampico that the Government of Mexico had refused to acknowledge the treaty made with the French at Vera Cruz.—Tran.

EXECUTIONS AT KINGSTON.

Col. Von Shoultz, the Pole, was hung on Saturday week. He was aged 31. His father was a Major in the Polish army at the battle of Waraw. The prisoner, also rose in the U. States, and was settled at Salina as a chemist. Was induced to join the "Hunters," or "Patriot Mawms," by Mr. Stone, of Salina, who also presented him with the flag that was taken at the Mill. He was told that the people of Canada would receive them with open arms—and that even the British regulars would join them on their landing. Trusting to these representations he embarked with others on board the United States at Oswego, took the two schooners in tow laden with men, three cannons, and munitions of war—was baffled in his attempt to land at Prescott, but finally landed at the Windmill with 150 men. He soon discovered how he had been deceived, as no aid came to them, nor did any one join them. But as he had no means of returning to the States, he strengthened his position as far as possible, and made the best defence he could.

Dorpeus Ahlert, a printer, and second in command, was also to be hung on Saturday; also Daniel George and Chas. Smith, officers in the same expedition. Gov. Arthur ordered the execution of all the prisoners convicted, and a number more were sentenced to be executed on the 12th.

From the Syracuse Whig.

The following letter from Col. Von Shoultz to some gentlemen at Cape Vincent, who had kindly sent him some linen, has been handed us by a friend for publication:

"Gentlemen: I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me linen, though I have not the honor of knowing any one at your place. Please to thank the kind lady who even took the trouble to mark my name on the socks.

"We have been kindly treated by the 83d Regt. and the sheriff at this place, and I would beg you to have the kindness to have printed in some of your papers our acknowledgment of the good treatment we have received from them. For my part, I have been tried by the Court-Martin, and am prepared for death. I only wish that those cowardly rascals, General Birge and Bill Johnson, might be punished, who brought us into this prison, and I will die content. As I was completely destitute of linen, and have not a coat to put on, your kind present was most acceptable.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully," "S. VON SHOULTZ," "Fort Henry, Dec. 1, 1838."

COURT OF APPEALS.

REPORTED FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

CAUSES DECIDED. Johnson, &c., vs Pearson, &c. judgment, Jefferson affirmed. Hanson vs Buckner's devisees, judgment, Bracken; affirmed. Henderson vs Venable, judgment, Christian; reversed. Gray vs Ayres, &c. judgment, Mercer; reversed.

ORDERS. Lewis &c. vs Lewis, decree, Washington; fully argued. McMillen, &c. vs Ingles, &c. decree, Morrison; dismissed by appellants. Monday, Dec. 10.

CAUSES DECIDED. Laslev, et al vs Smith et al decree, Green; affirmed. Moore vs Payne, decree, Mercer; reversed.

ORDERS. Short vs McCandless, judgment, Green; Genthart vs Olmsted, &c. judgment Floyd; Harris vs Same, judgment, Floyd; Sama vs Alben, judgment, Floyd; Coleman vs Coleman, decree, Illa son; Averill vs Guthrie, decree, Louisville; were argued. Tuesday, Dec. 11.

CAUSES DECIDED. Tinsley vs Ogg, judgment, Todd; affirmed. Tevis vs Eliza, judgment, Shelby; affirmed.

Howell's heirs vs McCreery's heirs, decree, Ohio; reversed.

CAUSES. Robinson vs Mitchell, judgment, Mason; rule in force recorded by the 48th day Stark's heirs vs Cogswell, &c. decree, Bontrick; Moffet vs McDonald, etc. decree, Louisville; Aldrich vs Wallace & Co. judgment, Jefferson; Dougherty vs Alexander, judgment, Bracken; were argued. Long vs Adams, judgment, Scott; dismissed, agreed. Wednesday, Dec. 12.

CAUSES DECIDED. Biggs, etc. vs Kowins, decree, Greenup; reversed.

ORDERS. Mildrum vs Adams, judgment, Woodford; Hart, etc. vs Flynn's executors judgment, Clark; motions to affirm, overruled. Atterberry vs Knox, etc. (2 cases) decree, Jefferson; petition by the plaintiff for a re-hearing.

Brackenridge vs Drake, decree, Louisville; City of Louisville vs McQuillier's heirs, decree, Fayette; Thursday, Dec. 13. CAUSES DECIDED. Lytle and wife, vs Beall, etc. decree, Washington; reversed. Carr, etc. vs Robb's heirs, decree, Fayette; reversed. Boswell vs Boswell's adm'r, judgment, Fayette; reversed. Dougherty vs Alexander, judgment, Bracken; affirmed. Wheatley vs Rice, etc. decrees, Greenup; affirmed.

ORDERS. Eastburn vs Wells, judgment, Spencer; Brubaker vs Paul, judgment, Greenup; Lockrop vs Fletcher's ex'or, judgment, Montgomery; Flanagan vs Hamilton, judgment, Breckenridge; Smith vs Jones, judgment, Hardin; were argued. Friday, Dec. 14.

CAUSES DECIDED. Short vs McCandless, judgment, Montgomery; affirmed. Lothrop vs Fletcher's ex'or, judgment, Montgomery; affirmed. Brubaker vs Paul, etc. judgment, Greenup; affirmed. Davis, etc. vs Anglia, decree, Greenup; reversed. Coleman vs Coleman, decree, Harrison; reversed. Langdon, etc. vs Ray judgment, Hickman; reversed.

ORDERS. Onles vs Jones, etc. judgment, Nicholas; petition for rehearing. Love's ex'ors vs Wickliffe, judgment, Hardin; Murray vs Phillips' ex'ors, decree, Green; Mitchell vs Barnett, decree, Green; were argued. Saturday, Dec. 17.

CAUSES DECIDED. Cox vs Felan's adm'r judgment, Barren; affirmed. Eastburn vs Miles, judgment, Spencer; affirmed. Breckenridge vs Drake, decree, Louisville; affirmed. Mitchell vs Barnett, judgment, Green; reversed.

ORDERS. Wheatley vs Rice, etc. decree, Greenup; ordered to be re-argued on the 48th day of term. Wells vs Onch, adm'r decree, Hart; Northern Bank vs Norton, judgment, Fayette; argument commenced. Monday Dec 15.

CAUSES DECIDED. J. Twyman, etc. vs Bank Ky. judgment, Woodford; Turner vs Johnson, judgment, Warren; reversed. Guyton vs Shen, decree, Oldham; petition for a re-hearing. N. Bink vs Norton, judgment, Fayette; fully argued.

CITY ELECTION. The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the 8th Saturday in January.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY, JACOB ASHTON, CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE, G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

The following is an alphabetical list of candidates in the different wards: FOR COUNCILMEN.

Ward No. 1. JOSEPH CHEW, JOHN R. CLARY, WM. A. LEAVY, JAMES LOGUE, JNO. W. RUSSELL, CHARLES REED, Ward No. 3. PATTERSON BAIN, PATRICK DOYLE, J. B. JOHNSON, THOS. NELSON, A. O. NEWTON, L. C. RANDALL, SAM. L. REDD, SAM. C. TROTTER, WM. WILSON.

Ward No. 2. H. L. BODLEY, JOHN W. FORBES, MICHAEL GAUGH, JOHN T. LEWIS, EDWIN STEPHENS, MACEY THWAITES, Ward No. 4. B. C. BLINCOE, B. F. GRAVES, AUGUSTUS HALL.

Messrs F. MONTMOLIN and JOHN NORTON, who were called on in our last to become candidates for Councilmen in Ward No. 4, have both declined serving.

The Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the very liberal donation made them by the subscribers to the Rail-Road Barbecue. By order of the Board. SARAH S. THOMPSON, Sec'y. December 24th, 1838.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. Dr. Noel, on Thursday the 13th inst., Mr. J. A. Bells to Miss Catherine Miller.

By the same, on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Wm. D. Jones to Miss Mary Ann Wheeler, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 27th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Major Abraham Van Buren, (eldest son of the President of the United States,) to Miss Sarah Angelica Singleton, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton, at her father's house, in Sumpter District, South Carolina.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. Benjamin Daley to Miss Sally Ann Ennis, both of this county.

In Jessamine county, December 18th, by the Rev. J. F. Coons, Mr. John Masters to Miss Elizabeth M. Hendrick.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Andrew Herr, Mr. John C. D. Tague, of Fayette county, to Miss Sarah Jane Campbell, daughter of Thomas P. Campbell, of Henry county, Ky.

A CARD.

MR. RICHARDSON respectfully announces to his friends that his RAIL will take place at the Lexington Hotel, (Col. Keiser's) on Friday evening next, the 28th inst. The fare BARD from Louisville which has been engaged at very considerable expense, will remain and play on that occasion, previous to their return home.

He very respectfully solicits the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity.

December 27, 1838 52-11

20 Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from Lexington about the 1st of October last, a negro girl named EMILY. She is a dark mulatto, about 17 years old, stammers badly when spoken to, and not very intelligent. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars if taken in the county, and Twenty Dollars if apprehended out of the county, and delivered to me, 5 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond turnpike road, or to Dr. Wm. W. Whitney.

SARAH A. WHITNEY. Walnut Grove, Dec. 27, 1838 52-4t

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF D. S. Gregory & Co.

1839! SYLVESTER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

THE return of the New-Year again affords an opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous friends and correspondents for their continued liberal patronage—and at the same time begs to re-assert that he has not been unmindful of their interests—for during 1838 he has presented a continued series of more magnificent lotteries and distributed a larger amount of prizes than during any previous year. As an earnest of what he intends to do in 1839, he submits to their attentive perusal the following brilliant scheme, to be drawn in the month of January. Advises all persons to be careful, and address S. J. SYLVESTER, 120 Broadway, and 21 Wall st. New York. NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY OR ELSEWHERE.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the town of Wheeling, Class 1, for 1839.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. Jan. 5, 1839. GRAND CAPITALS: 30,000 DOLLARS! 8,000 DOLLARS! 4,000 DOLLARS! 3,000 DOLLARS! 2,000 DOLLARS! 1,000 DOLLARS! 500 DOLLARS! 250 DOLLARS! 100 DOLLARS! 50 DOLLARS! 25 DOLLARS! 10 DOLLARS! 5 DOLLARS! 2 DOLLARS! 1 DOLLAR! 50 CENTS! 25 CENTS! 10 CENTS! 5 CENTS! 2 CENTS! 1 CENT! 50 HALVES! 25 HALVES! 10 HALVES! 5 HALVES! 2 HALVES! 1 HALF! 50 QUARTERS! 25 QUARTERS! 10 QUARTERS! 5 QUARTERS! 2 QUARTERS! 1 QUARTER! 50 EIGHTHS! 25 EIGHTHS! 10 EIGHTHS! 5 EIGHTHS! 2 EIGHTHS! 1 EIGHTH! 50 SIXTEENTHS! 25 SIXTEENTHS! 10 SIXTEENTHS! 5 SIXTEENTHS! 2 SIXTEENTHS! 1 SIXTEENTH! 50 THIRTY-SECONDS! 25 THIRTY-SECONDS! 10 THIRTY-SECONDS! 5 THIRTY-SECONDS! 2 THIRTY-SECONDS! 1 THIRTY-SECOND! 50 SIXTY-FOURTHS! 25 SIXTY-FOURTHS! 10 SIXTY-FOURTHS! 5 SIXTY-FOURTHS! 2 SIXTY-FOURTHS! 1 SIXTY-FOURTH! 50 ONE-HUNDRED-THIRTY-SECONDS! 25 ONE-HUNDRED-THIRTY-SECONDS! 10 ONE-HUNDRED-THIRTY-SECONDS! 5 ONE-HUNDRED-THIRTY-SECONDS! 2 ONE-HUNDRED-THIRTY-SECONDS! 1 ONE-HUNDRED-THIRTY-SECOND! 50 TWO-HUNDRED-SEVENTY-SECONDS! 25 TWO-HUNDRED-SEVENTY-SECONDS! 10 TWO-HUNDRED-SEVENTY-SECONDS! 5 TWO-HUNDRED-SEVENTY-SECONDS! 2 TWO-HUNDRED-SEVENTY-SECONDS! 1 TWO-HUNDRED-SEVENTY-SECOND! 50 FOUR-HUNDRED-FIFTY-SECONDS! 25 FOUR-HUNDRED-FIFTY-SECONDS! 10 FOUR-HUNDRED-FIFTY-SECONDS! 5 FOUR-HUNDRED-FIFTY-SECONDS! 2 FOUR-HUNDRED-FIFTY-SECONDS! 1 FOUR-HUNDRED-FIFTY-SECOND! 50 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 25 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 10 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 5 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 2 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 1 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECOND! 50 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 25 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 10 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 5 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 2 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 1 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECOND! 50 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 25 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 10 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 5 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 2 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 1 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECOND! 50 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 25 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 10 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 5 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 2 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 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5 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 2 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 1 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECOND! 50 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 25 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 10 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 5 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 2 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 1 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECOND! 50 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 25 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 10 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 5 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 2 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 1 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECOND! 50 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 25 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 10 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 5 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 2 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 1 FOUR-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECOND! 50 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 25 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 10 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 5 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 2 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECONDS! 1 EIGHT-HUNDRED-TENTH-SECOND! 50 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 25 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 10 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 5 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 2 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECONDS! 1 ONE-HUNDRED-FORTY-SECOND! 50 TWO-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-SECONDS! 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# PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is a sufficient evidence of their usefulness. They are valuable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, so true, so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at low rates. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This, done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress and the speeches of the members, condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers prepared for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

**TERMS.**  
For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1.  
One copy of the Appendix  
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5.00. For \$10.00, a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.  
Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th of December next. The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the names of a company, or of some responsible person, known to be as, shall agree to pay it before the season expires.

**BLAIR & RIVES,**  
Washington City, Oct. 21, 1838.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between F. M. LEAR and PHILIP O'CONNELL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 9th of October inst. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. Any accounts due by the firm will be paid on sight. As Mr. O'Connell is preparing to leave the city, it is all important that the business of the firm should be closed as early as possible. The receipt of either will be good, as to the debts due them.

**PHILIP O'CONNELL,**  
Lexington, Oct. 21, 1838.

**F. M. LEAR,**  
You are hereby notified that the said partnership has been dissolved, and that all debts due to the firm should be paid to F. M. Lear, or to Philip O'Connell, as the case may be.

**GREEN HILL,**  
Boarding School.

THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles S. of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year, (1839).

The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st of August in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions, of 15 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and public education. Much care and exertion are used to inculcate *Oratory, Poetry, and Languages*, founded in *Commonsense, Right Reason, and Christian Morality*, all being quite as important to develop and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be \$150, if paid in advance; if not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Stationery, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per month each, and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.

Not student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school at a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness. Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School, HULL B. TODD, Principal.

Nov 24, 1838—47-2m

**PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.**  
ON TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1839, will be sold to the highest bidder, the FARM of AMANDA JOHNSON, deceased, containing 170 ACRES first rate LAND, lying in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the turnpike to Danville. A good Farm, Dwelling House, large and extensive Stone Mill House, and other necessary buildings; about 100 acres of cleared land; the remainder finely timbered and well set in grass. Terms of sale accommodating, and made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Inquiries given on the first day of March. Any person wishing to see the farm can apply to Joseph Downing on the premises, or to the subscriber near them.

**A. H. ARMSTRONG,**  
Acting Agent of Harriet Johnson,  
Nov 15—46d

**OYSTERS.**  
A FEW REGS, in prime order, direct from the water, and received by

**F. CRUTCHFIELD,**  
Nov 10, 1838.  
No 10, Main-street, Lex.

## Cabinet Ware-room



THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the

**CABINET-MAKING BUSINESS,**  
At his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Tugans corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

For having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles brought in the city will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

**JOSEPH MILWARD,**  
Lexington, Sept. 3, 1838—36d

N. B.—I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

**HORACE A. DUNICK'S**  
CABINET WARE-ROOM.  
No 15, Hunt's Row,  
Lexington, July 11, 1838—22-1f



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsters. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

**HORACE A. DUNICK,**  
Lexington, July 11, 1838—22-1f

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.**  
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) annual meeting of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 15th day of MARCH next.

By order of the Directors,  
**M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.**  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—16-1f

**Reliance Line of Stages.**  
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Ann Streets, directly opposite Weaver's Inn.

THE RELIANCE LINE commenced its regular trips on Sunday morning, October 14th. It leaves Frankfort every other morning, (on the arrival of the Lexington Cars) for Louisville—through in 9 hours.

Returning—leaves Louisville on the succeeding day, at 4 o'clock in the morning—through in the same time.

For Fare—Four Dollars.  
**GRIFFIN & M. CARRAN, Prop'rs.**  
Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838—47-3f

**September 20, 1838.**  
THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. H. HARRISON.

At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of

**PAINT OILS, GLASS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c.**

Which will be sold at the lowest rates to prices.

**SAMUEL C. TROTTER,**  
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Chespie, The stock is worth between \$2 and \$1000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

**S. C. TROTTER,**  
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838—38-1f

**Marble Factory,**  
N Upper Street, Corner of Short-St.

**P. DOYLE,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:

**Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Window Sills and Heads, Paint Stones and Millers; Stones for Saddlers, Imposing Stones for Printers; Marble frames for fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.**

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and executed in the best manner. Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monuments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to his interest.

**P. DOYLE,**  
N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose to sell 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.

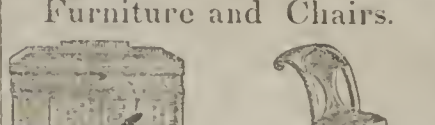
Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought in any Shop.

**P. D.**  
Lexington, October 25, 1838—14-3m Obs.

**RAISINS—50 boxes, halves and quarts very superior Blush Raisins, just received and for sale.**

**B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,**  
Nov 20, 1838.  
No 10, Main-st

## UPHOLSTERING!



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged two savans of an Upholster from London, who is capable of doing every description of

**UPHOLSTERING**  
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style superior to none in the United States.

**JAMES MARCH,**  
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

**Shell Combs Repaired,**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. DUNNELL, to the

**Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office;**  
Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

**J. S. VAN PELT,**  
Lexington, June 25, 1838—26-1f

**KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,**  
No. 38, West Main street,  
Corner of Main-Cross street,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

**WILLIAM F. TOD,**  
[Successor to Bain & Tod.]  
HAS now in successful operation his new qualified facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of HATS, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

**WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;**  
with every variety of

**Fur and Silk Hats.**

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducement to purchase here in preference to any other market.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Hats—very much improved in the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

**Summer Fashions just Received, 40**  
Lexington, June, 1839—23-1f

**FRANKLIN THORPE,**  
(Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller.)  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS AND JEWELRY—ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 35, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddlery Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838. 30-3

**DR. CROSS**  
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-1f

**SPUN COTTON.**  
WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GO CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

**A. CALDWELL,**  
August 23, 1838—34-1f

**DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE**  
THE unexampled demand during the past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors to recommend it as superior to any remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show.

Hon. J. BUCKNER,  
Rev. DAVID ROBERT,  
JOHN H. GOSWORTHY, Esq.,  
HENRY H. FUNK,  
And many others.

And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of this last winter.

Constantly for sale by

**GLASCOE & HARRISON,**  
North-east Corner of Main and Pine-streets.  
By and all the other Druggists in the city.  
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838—16m 53

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Vorses, &c.

## GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

H. S. Mail Packet Wm. DUBRETT, B. W. Martin, master. At Baltimore, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hubert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 31 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line take the splendid Troy coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, thence by the 2nd U. S. mail packet to Belvoir, through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans lines at Belvoir, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockport, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.

**A. TOBEY & CO.,**  
Belvoir, August 2, 1838—33-6m

**GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE**  
FROM LEXINGTON TO MARYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Marysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

**H. W. CONAHEY, Agent.**  
Lex., May 17, 1838—30-1f

**GROCERIES, WINE AND LIQUORS.**  
THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CAPTAIN R. L. LUTHER, at the corner of Main and Mill streets, and respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

**WINE AND LIQUORS,**  
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

**Goods in his Line,**  
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

**Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.**  
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

**BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD,**  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1837—51-1f

**DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,**  
HAVING entered in partnership, tender their services to the public in the practice of Surgery, Surgery and Midwifery, in all city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any of their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is also a resident of Lexington, and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838—11-1f

**DR. S. C. TROTTER,**  
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chespie; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill-street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.

Lexington, April 5, 1838—14-6m

Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**  
I'VE AWAY from my employment, a few days since, a Black Boy, named WM. ROSS, belonging to Mrs. Breckinridge. He is about 23 years of age, about five feet four inches high; stammer; it is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he once it will change it. He will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cynthiana road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

**JOHN P. INNIS,**  
September 13, 1838—37

**T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,  
WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Bennett's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838—16-1f

**Penmanship.**  
CHARLES QUINN respectfully informs the citizens, that he will be happy to instruct persons desirous to make acquisitions in this elegant accomplishment. Specimens of the most elegant and fashionable hand can be exhibited—and let those interested judge for themselves. The following letter of recommendation from the Vice-President of the United States, may serve to remove any doubts with those who are sceptical on this subject:

"I have information satisfactory to myself, that Mr. CHARLES QUINN, who teaches Writing, is well qualified to perform that useful branch of Education to advantage, and as such is my opinion, I feel it my duty to recommend him to the public as a man worthy of confidence, and the patronage of the public in his peculiar qualifications in his art—and I also refer persons to his exhibitions of his performances, which he carries with him."

**R. M. JOHNSON,**  
September 25, 1838—40

## Exchange Hotel

CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.

It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner.

The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.

**THOMAS P. HART,**  
June 25, 1838—20-14t

**Notice.**  
I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. Carty & Cook, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay it as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

**J. J. FLEMING,**  
Jan. 4, 1838—1-1f

THE undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES.

And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the same place as formerly, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

**JOHN CARTY, Jr.**  
**ISAAC COOK,**  
Jan. 4, 1838—1-1f

**N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,**  
AND  
**TURF REGISTER,**  
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.  
J. V. TRUMBULL,  
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co., Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

**Dissolution**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

**J. PENNEY,**  
**GEO. CHAMBLIN,**  
Lex., May 19, 1838—21-1f

**JABEZ BEACH.**  
AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

**LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company**  
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

**CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!**

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargo against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPELY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life. The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

**JOHN W. HUNT, President.**  
**WM. S. WALLER,**  
**JACOB ASHTON,**  
**M. C. JOHNSON,**  
**JOEL HIGGINS,**  
**TIO. C. O'REAR,**  
**H. H. TIMBERLAKE,**  
**A. C. WINTON, Sec'y.**  
**ALBAN STREIBER, Surveyor.**  
Lex., May 7, 1838—21-1f

**PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

**WM. P. BROWNING,**  
**JOHN HEADLEY,**  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
**BROWNING & HEADLEY.**  
N. B. We wish to employ a hstrate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7—53-1f

**VALUABLE & TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.**  
TRIPLES CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA:  
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the 2nd kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Ulcers, Affections, &c.

**BLOODGOOD'S FLAVOR OF HEALTH:**  
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

**NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT:**  
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

**MONFAGUES BALM:**  
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

**S. C. TROTTER,**  
At his Drug Store, Chespie, Lex., Ky., and at the Drug Store of Gray W. Norton, Main street.

August 2, 1837—21-1f

**TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.**  
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP BECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Beckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be liable to heavy damages. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

**FOSTER DEMASTERS,**  
October 1, 1838—40-1f

**CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!**  
A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

**J. CHEW & CO.,**  
No 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837—51-1f

## Blue Lick springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last winter season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improvements and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of his guests.

The cars so scarcely necessary to promise that the STABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be

Board per week \$8 00  
Per day, (less than a week.) 1 25  
(Notes of all solvent Banks will be received from visitors, from the States where they are located.)

**G. L. PRYOR, AGENT**  
For J. L. BRADLEY.  
April 4, 1838—14-1f

**ROBIN THE BOW**  
A Splendid Maltree Jack, 14 hand high, WILL stand the present season at Weaver's Stand, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, mile west of the City of Lexington. Jerries. Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July, 15.

**FILTER BROOKS.**  
AN ALDERNEY BULL, [MILK BREED.] WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooke can be seen at the farm.

**J. CHRISTOPHER,**  
Agent for Thos. Smith  
March 1, 1838—9-1f

**PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.**  
Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney, a son of the famous Alderney, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Cow, was got by his Bull Admiral, her dam a cross of Buckwell Cattle, Holderness Admiral, Sir June, &c.

(Signed) **HENRY SHEPHERD.**  
August 20, 1837.

**Prentiss's Pile Ointment.**  
This valuable preparation has cured thousands, and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family might be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

**Female Cordial of Health.**  
THIS invaluable preparation is a medicine to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to anxious sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility, and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the restoring and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weakness consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

**NOTICE**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Carty, Jr. & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

**JOHN CARTY, Jr.**  
**J. McCAULEY,**  
Having this day purchased the entire Stock of

**GROCERIES**  
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BAIGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

**J. McCAULEY.**  
Nov. 18, 1836—47-1f

**RAV AWAY**  
FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d October, a negro man named LAWSON.

About 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle, no marks recollected, except those on his back, is cunning and crafty. He was purchased by estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from, was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington.

**A. WICKLIFFE.**  
Nov. 13, 1838—16-1f

**AN** Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

**TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.**  
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP BECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Beckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be liable to heavy damages. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

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